

CAMERA-MAKER



WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Württemberg-Baden

MILITARY GOVERNMENT



WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, U. S.
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OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Counterfeit Allied Military Marks	AG 125.7 GAP-AGO 2 July 1946, USFET
Travel to England	AG 210.482 GAP-AGS 3 July 1946, USFET
CROWCASS – Administration and Supervision	AG 322 GAP-AGO 4 July 1946, USFET
Regulation No. 2 under Military Government Law No. 2 – Change 12 to Title 23, Military Government Legislation	AG 014.12 (CO) 5 July 1946, OMGUS
First Enlisted Grade Vacancies	AG 221.02 GAP-AGP 5 July 1946, USFET
Appointment of Second Lieutenants, AUS	Circular No. 100 6 July 1946, USFET
Currency Exchange	AG 123.7 FDD-AGO 6 July 1946, USFET
Shipment of Pets from the US to the European Theater	Circular No. 105 13 July 1946, USFET
Directive for Implementation of Directorate of Transport Decision on Uniform Nomenclature of Budget Headings for Transport	AG 130 (TD) 15 July 1946, OMGUS
Report of Captured Documents	AG 381.3 (DI) 22 July 1946, OMGUS

Copies of Official Instructions listed in the **Weekly Information Bulletin** may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters.



Signal Corps Photo

CAMERA-MAKER — The picture on this week's cover shows a Zeiss Ikon employee mounting a lens in an Ikonflex camera. 300 such cameras are being manufactured monthly by the firm in its Berlin plants. Four other Zeiss Ikon plants, three in Dresden and one in Stuttgart, are turning out cameras and motion picture projectors. For other pictures of products being manufactured by this concern see "Zeiss Ikon" on page 14 of this issue.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

"Towards a Free Press in Germany" is a condensation of the recent orientation lecture delivered by **Lt. Col. W. H. Kinard**, deputy director of Information Control, OMGUS. A graduate of West Point in 1936, Colonel Kinard taught economics, political science and history at the Military Academy. During the war, he served with the Psychological Warfare Division and helped set up the 6870th DISCC team for Bavaria. He has been with the Office of the Director of Information Control since last summer.

Herbert Maccoby, who prepared the article "Adult Education," is an education specialist in the Education and Religious Affairs Branch, IA & C Division, OMGUS. A graduate of Western Reserve University in 1943, Mr. Maccoby served as an enlisted man in the 44th Infantry Division during the war. Before joining OMGUS a year ago, he was with the Civil Affairs Regiment in Bad Homberg.

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ADULT EDUCATION

A group of men learn masonry at the trade school operated by the Magistrat of Berlin

Signal Corps Photo

One of the chief aims of Military Government is to teach the German people democratic principles and ways of life and to show them the fallacies of Nazi doctrines. Providing educational opportunities for adults through evening schools, university extension courses and residential high schools figures prominently in MG plans for achieving this goal.

Adult education in Germany was encouraged after World War I by the Weimar Constitution which stipulated that adult education be promoted by all levels of government "to give the citizens of the new republic that equipment in knowledge and in capacity to do their own thinking which they must have in order to discharge their civic duties and responsibilities." The Nazis also realized the importance of adult education as a propaganda weapon, and when

they came to power in 1933, all popular education was placed unconditionally at the service of the Nazi State to form part of the program for training "leaders." Nazi statistics for the period 1936 to 1945 indicate that 52 million persons participated in the lectures, courses, film demonstrations and discussion groups held under the auspices of the "Volksbildungswerk."

STEPS TAKEN BY MG

On laying the groundwork for organization of post-school educational institutions, MG officials started by dissolving all former adult education establishments and screening their directors, teachers, and textbooks. As far as this could be done schools were reopened, and at the present time twenty-nine evening schools for adults (Abend Volkshochschule) are authorized to operate in the

US Zone, the Bremen Enclave and the US Sector of Berlin. Approximately thirty thousand students attend these schools. The curricula include foreign languages, fine arts, natural sciences, social sciences and practical courses such as typing and stenography. Only a comparatively small percentage of the students, many of whom are under twenty-five, are interested in social sciences.

COMPANY-OPERATED SCHOOL

One interesting development in adult education is the combined Day and Evening School for Adults established by the city-owned Berlin Streetcar Company for its employees and their families. The various shops and offices of the company, located in several sections of the city, serve as classrooms where two-hour courses are given in the morning and in the evening.

A Young People's High School for persons between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five has been formed in Bremen. Each Senator of the Bremen civil administration lectures on his own field of activity, and prominent men such as Heinrich Wulff of the Bremen Teacher Training Institute; Hans Alfken, deputy chief of the Bremen

Labor Office; Wilhelm Busch, director of the art museum; and Wilhelm Kaisen, the burgomaster, are giving a series of lectures on government, politics, current events, errors in German history, and youth in the professions and in economics. Another project in that city is a four months' rehabilitation course for former members of the Hitler Jugend and of the Bund Deutscher Maedchen who have been dismissed as teachers or from teacher training institutions.

Wiesbaden, Frankfurt, and the Neukoelln District of the US Sector in Berlin have evening schools which are primarily concerned with giving religious instruction.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR ADULTS

On 31 July, the first residential High School for Adults is scheduled to begin its program at Comburg, near Schwaebisch Hall in Wuerttemberg. This school will offer former German soldiers a two-month course in political reeducation. The program includes lectures and discussions, which will occupy four hours daily; the remainder of the day will be spent at farm work. Some of the foremost German public officials and educators will address the students during

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Adults are instructed in carpentry at the Magistrat of Berlin's trade school

Signal Corps Photo



TOWARDS A FREE GERMAN PRESS

One of the principal differences between a totalitarian government and a democracy lies in the field of information. The totalitarian government assumes the right of directing and forming public opinion. It was relatively simple for the Nazis to gain such control over the German people, for even in pre-Nazi Germany, the radio was state-owned, the press was under pressure from political parties, and the Nazi Party had already organized its own Propaganda Department prior to 1933.

When the Nazis seized power in 1933 one of their first steps was to gain control over all fields of information in Germany. To preserve some forms of legality, certain administrative measures were set up by law: the Nazis usually took over information media by purchase, by decree in the interest of public safety, or by some combination of the two. The objectives of their control were: First, the total control of all intellectual, political and artistic output of the nation; second, the careful selection and supervision of all personnel engaged; and third, a continual check on public reactions in Germany. For this purpose they included

not only the media of press and radio, but some of the media which we consider entertainment, such as theater, music, art, photo exhibits, advertising and even tourist trade.

To accomplish these primary objectives the Nazis proceeded to build the most elaborate machinery the world has ever seen for influencing the mind of the people. The result: Propaganda — complete, total, inescapable.

REORGANIZATION BY OMGUS

In order to undo the work of the Nazis and to reestablish information media on a democratic basis, OMGUS first promulgated a law which forbade all activity on the part of Germans in these fields, since all people who were in positions where they were able to influence public opinion were ardent Nazis. Secondly, inasmuch as in many cases the military need still existed for getting news and instructions, both to the German people and to displaced persons, information media were put into operation. American occupation authorities continue to operate some of these facilities today on a much

reduced scale, and to provide all kinds of services to the developing German information media. Thirdly, we hope to dispel the average German's ignorance with regard to America, since ignorance breeds distrust and unbelief. In addition, such services help the Germans to rebuild their information services on a democratic basis.

ACTIVITIES OUTLINED

In radio among other things, we are re-transmitting radio programs from New York. We are preparing new documentary films and selecting some old ones to be shown in schools and universities and to adult groups, particularly on such subjects as agriculture, medicine and science. We are producing a German newsreel to give Germans a pictorial account of what is happening in Germany. We are bringing in orchestral music written by Americans. Plays by US authors are being staged. Commercial films are being shown in the theaters throughout the US Zone in Germany. Press and background material are being transmitted to Germany for use by Germans. Books by American authors are being published. These services are for the most part furnished directly to German newspaper publishers, radio stations and book publishers. However, we are ourselves producing some magazines and one newspaper. The magazines are *Die Amerikanische Rundschau*, which is an intellectual review; *Die Neue Auslese*, which is produced in cooperation with the British; and *Heute*, a pictorial review similar to the American magazines *Look* and *Life*. Information Control also publishes a zone-wide newspaper, *Die Neue Zeitung*, in an edition of a million and a half copies.

At the same time we are trying to turn over to responsible Germans the administration and operation of information fields. A great deal of time and energy has been expended by Military Government in selecting newspaper, radio and theatrical specialists who are both technically competent and politically qualified to hold jobs. Several hundred such persons have been found and have done a great deal toward reeducating

their fellow-Germans. It is planned that these specialists will form a nucleus around which full-trade organizations can form along democratic lines. Future selections of the people to man these organizations will be done by the Germans themselves.

In order to give the Germans machinery to make these selections, Information Control officers have been meeting with the German Council of Ministers-President to arrange for the setting up of German bodies who will license publishers, theatrical producers, and similar personnel in each of the three Laender, as Information Control has done in the past. All the German licensing commissions will be required to follow Military Government policy, and all of their decisions will be subject to review by Information Control.

TEMPORARY BODIES

These licensing commissions are to be temporary bodies, established to make sure that none but the strongest anti-Nazis get in a position where they can influence public opinion through the press, radio or theater. It is hoped that eventually we will reach the situation in Germany which we enjoy in the United States, where anyone may start a newspaper or magazine, or publish a book, and say anything he likes as long as he complies with the general laws of the land. This goal of a completely free press is still several years away, however.

NEW PRESS LAW

The Council of Ministers-President is drafting a law, to take the place of the Nazi rulings of the Propaganda Ministry. The purpose of this is not to muzzle the press, but to protect the public from libel and false and malicious information on the one hand, and to protect the press from attempts by the government or anyone else to interfere with its freedom on the other. Just as the press will not be allowed to circulate false rumors, no German agency will be allowed to tell the newspapers or magazines what they can or cannot print. When the necessary laws have been passed that will set up

these licensing commissions and put the press law into effect, the Germans will make decisions and do the work, but Information Control will keep close check, will countermand German orders when necessary, and will assist with advice and information wherever possible.

SHORTAGES IMPEDE PROGRESS

In turning a large part of this job over to the Germans we are faced with various shortages which have impeded progress toward a free press and radio in Germany. Most serious is the shortage of qualified personnel, which exists because anti-Nazis were denied permission to work in this field during the last 12 to 15 years, and most of them who are professionally competent are ill or very old, or have wasted away in concentration camps. There are few among the younger people who are both professionally competent and politically clean.

A great deal of attention has been paid to developing younger people in this field. The University of Munich has established a School of Journalism, with 160 persons enrolled. Newspapers have established similar training schools. It is not sufficient that a German newspaper publisher have a clear fragebogen, that he was not a member of the Nazi Party. He must also have some positive characteristics — he must be anti-Nazi, democratically inclined, liberal in views, and able to help in the job of reeducation. The other shortages are material ones — lead, zinc, ink, paper and book-binding material are all lacking.

LICENSED PRESS

Germany does not yet have a free press. In the first place, at the present time no one can start a newspaper without a license. In the US Zone, there are today 36 licensed German newspapers. Their circulation is approximately four and a quarter million. Some of the newspapers are published two times a week, some three times a week, and one, *Der Tagesspiegel* in Berlin, six

times a week. The size of newspapers, because of shortages, must necessarily be limited. They are allowed twelve pages a week, and the size of each issue is therefore dependent upon the number of issues published.

One cornerstone of democracy is a free press, and one cornerstone of a free press is a competitive press. This is not as yet possible, largely because the personnel and material shortages place an almost automatic ceiling on the number of papers which can be produced. So far only one city, Frankfurt, has two competing newspapers, but it is hoped that within a matter of weeks, two and perhaps three more cities will have a second newspaper.

REQUIRED TO BE NON-PARTISAN

The German press is not yet free for another reason — all newspapers are required to be non-partisan. None represents the special interest of any particular group, whether social, economic, political, or religious. In view of the limitations on the number and size of newspapers it is absolutely necessary that all groups receive equitable access to available column space. Though no major paper in the United States is subsidized by a political party, many certainly reflect particular views, political and otherwise. As the number of papers and the competitive press grows in Germany, we will allow more and more freedom to each newspaper to reflect its own particular ideas. Until that time, however, we must insure that they give equitable treatment to all groups. At no time will we allow the press in Germany to be financially subsidized by any group.

Other major restrictions on the press in Germany are contained in the directive from Military Government: Newspapers cannot print any material which tends to spread Nazi or militaristic ideas and doctrines; they cannot print material which tends to jeopardize security of the occupying forces; they cannot print material which constitutes hostile discussion of the Allies or United Nations. The enforcement is not done by censorship. German newspapers are not censored. They

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INTERZONAL ECONOMIC UNITY PROPOSAL PRESENTED BY US

The Potsdam Agreement provides that "Certain essential central German administrative departments, headed by state secretaries, shall be established, particularly in the field of finance, transport, communications, foreign trade and industry," and that "During the period of occupation Germany shall be treated as a single economic unit."

The United States has sought during the past year to put into effect these provisions of the Potsdam Agreement. These efforts have been blocked because unanimity has not been achieved on the Allied Control Council: Both France and the USSR still have important reservations concerning German economic unity.

The United States announced this month its determination to strive for attainment of this aim by proposing cooperation in such a program with the government of any other occupying authority. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes made public the proposal at the four-power conference of foreign ministers in Paris. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Military Governor of the US occupied areas of Germany, repeated the invitation to the other members of the Control Council in Berlin.

BYRNES' RADIO REPORT

Secretary Byrnes, in a nation-wide radio report to the American people 15 June on the results of the Paris conference, declared: "It is no secret that the four-power control of Germany on a zonal basis is not working well...." He pointed out that "Germany is being administered in four closed compartments, with the movement of people, trade and ideas between the zones more narrowly restricted than between most independent countries."

Declaring that "none of the zones is self-

supporting" and that Germany "is threatened with inflation and economic paralysis," Secretary Byrnes said the United States at the Paris conference "proposed that the Control Commission be instructed to establish the central administrative agencies necessary to administer Germany as an economic unit, and to arrange for the exchange of products between the zones and for a balanced program of imports and exports."

AMERICAN ATTITUDE

Asserting the United States was "unwilling to share responsibility for the economic paralysis and suffering we felt certain would follow a continuance of present conditions in Germany," the American Secretary of State announced, "As a last resort, we were prepared to administer our zone in conjunction with any one or more of the other zones as an economic unit." The British expressed hope of concurrence, but no view was expressed by the Soviets or the French.

Five days later, General McNarney made the invitation at the meeting of the Allied Control Council, saying: "The United States Government has authorized its representative on the Allied Control Council to join with the representatives of any other occupying power or powers in measures for the treatment of our respective zones as an economic unit, pending quadripartite agreement...."

"While the United States would prefer quadripartite agreement to implement the Potsdam decision for the establishment of central German administrative agencies for Germany as a whole, its representative is prepared to cooperate with the representatives of any or all the other occupying powers in Germany in establishing adminis-

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GIFT PARCELS FROM THE US



Relief food packages to individual Germans in the US Zone from relatives and friends in the United States began streaming through the port of Bremen early this month to provide additional foodstuffs to supplement the presently restricted rations.

Two distinctly separate systems for handling these relief packages are in operation. One is known as the one-way parcel post service for delivering packages made up by the senders in the United States. The other is the distribution of standard "ten-in-one" parcels by the Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc. (CARE).

The first shipment of the one-way parcel post service passed through Bremen shortly before 1 July, and by the middle of the month three additional shipments had arrived. These totaled more than 80,000 parcels, destined for individuals living in the US occupied areas of Germany. The operation of this system is under the supervision of the Communications Branch, I. A. & C. Division, OMGUS.

HELPS EASE FOOD PROBLEM

The one-way parcel post service will help ease the food problem for civilians living in the Zone by allowing non-perishable foodstuffs to be sent by individuals in the United States. Other authorized articles include clothing, soap, lawful medical supplies and allied articles intended for the relief of human suffering. Gift parcels are limited to one parcel per week from one sender to one addressee. The maximum size authorized for posting is 11 pounds in weight and 72 inches in overall length and girth.

The first shipment of ten-in-one relief parcels, arriving 17 July at Bremen and totaling 35,000 packages containing food, soap and other items, was expedited to central distribution points in the US and British Zones for delivery to recipients. The food content in each package amounts to about 40,000 calories.

OMGUS has given its full support to the

program sponsored by CARE, a non-profit organization embracing 24 US relief agencies, in facilitating the delivery of the packages to the US Zone. The complex task of administration in the US Zone has been delegated by OMGUS to the German Central Committee for Voluntary Relief Supplies. A similar committee is used by the British MG in its Zone.

HOW PROGRAM OPERATES

Under the CARE program, an individual in the United States pays the sum of \$15 for delivery of a ten-in-one package to a relative or friend in Germany. The sender later is notified that the package has reached its intended destination or, in the event it cannot be delivered because of incorrect mailing address or for some other reason, the \$15 is returned to the sender. Orders are being accepted only within the United States.

CARE has purchased approximately 3,000,000 surplus ten-in-one packages, each weighing 49 pounds, of which 30 pounds is food and the balance other essential household items. When these have been distributed CARE will purchase either additional ten-in-ones or a similar type of parcel in order to maintain an uninterrupted flow of essential food and non-food items into Europe. Besides Germany, CARE has contracted for similar deliveries into Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Holland, Finland, Norway, Greece, Poland and Italy. Negotiations for extension of the relief program in other food-pinched areas in Europe are underway.

FIVE MENU COMPONENTS

The ten-in-one parcel, probably the most popular of prepared rations issued by the Army in World War II, derives its name from the fact each is sufficient to feed ten soldiers for one day. To provide a variety in diet, the ten-in-ones were prepared in five different menu components which include various types of canned meats and meat combinations, cereals and biscuits, beverages and non-food components like cigarettes, matches and soap.

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(Left) A German housewife opens a gift parcel which was among the first shipment of packages to arrive in Germany after parcel post service was resumed from the US. Signal Corps Photo



Berlin Editorials Discuss Political and Economic Unity

In a front page editorial on the discussions in Paris regarding Germany's future, the French licensed **Kurier** observed that "before the end of the Paris conference the American Secretary of State made a last attempt to obtain Molotov's consent for the formation of central administration organs in order to make possible treatment of Germany as an economic entity. He could be sure of Great Britain's consent beforehand because Britain, with its immediate program for German economy, had the same aim."

The only alternative to central administration, declared the paper, seems to be Byrnes' proposal to the other powers to unite their zones with the American zone in economic respects, for America will unite her zone with any other in order to treat these zones as an economic entity.

"It is a pity that this American proposal was not discussed at the Paris conference," declared the paper, adding that only the British foreign secretary has decided to check these proposals immediately. "The American proposal does not aim only at preventing chaos in Germany, but also at halting an autonomous development of any zone."

"Therefore Germany is uncertain whether in the near future — that means before winter — a partial economic merger between the occupation areas will be realized . . .," concluded the paper.

* * *

Neues Deutschland, Social Unity Party organ in Berlin, expressed the hope that "the political broadmindedness and experience of the last three decades will be an important factor in the settlement of the future political structure of Germany."

"The economic and political dismemberment of Germany," noted the paper, "would

only increase the misery of the German people. If the zonal frontiers are maintained the present fatal consequences which ensue from the maintenance of these frontiers would be increased by a final separation of zones . . . In the loopholes of the many small splinter countries reaction would again gather and strengthen itself, and the will for a peaceful democratic order would have no possibility for a free development in a confusion of frontiers . . ."

Admitting they understand very well that the victors want security against new German aggression, the paper opposed any idea of dismemberment of Germany. It pointed out that the loose union of sovereign states did not prevent aggression against France in 1870, nor did the "true federalistic state of Bismarck with its 25 foreign peoples prevent World War I."

"Not the political structure, not federalism nor particularism guarantees security to the victors against new German aggression," stated the paper. "Only a livable Germany in which the anti-fascist development is secured can do this. . . . Only a uniform and therefore livable democratic Germany can serve for peace and progress. A separated, dismembered, economically and politically sick Germany would become a political pesthole within the heart of Europe . . ."

The **Neues Deutschland** editorial asserted a stabilization of the Reich is impossible when the Germans split up among themselves. ". . . No matter what the new parts of Germany are called, the most important thing is that they are parts of a democratic republic . . .," the editorial declared.

Party Politics

The British-licensed **Telegraph** declared in an editorial on party politics that the parties should not use the increase of food supplies as a means of propaganda.

"There is no party in Germany which

doesn't desire that the food situation be bettered," asserted the paper. "It would be unfair if various parties would claim that the increase of the food rations is particularly due to them ..."

"The same," continued the paper, "applies to PWs, for no one desires that the PWs remain forever in prison camps."

"In deciding what party to favor, the voters should be given other questions than that," the paper said, noting that there are problems which show up immediately the differences between the various political parties. As an example, the paper mentioned the establishment of a planned socialistic economy and the question of the liquidation of monopoly and trust economy as well as the land reform.

Referring to the fact that Grotewohl and Pieck are now touring the British Zone speaking for the SED, the paper declared it would now be only just if Schumacher would be allowed to tour the eastern zone speaking for the SPD.

Noting that Pieck has declared that the SPD is not necessary in the eastern zone, the paper observed ironically that perhaps some people in the west will advise him that the SED is not wanted there.

Berlin Radio Comment

In advising Berlin Radio listeners "What We Must Know," a speaker from the buna works in the Soviet Zone stressed the need for economic trade with the western zones. The speaker pointed out that on his trips to the western zones he had found "a great readiness for an exchange of goods," that the Soviet Zone requires important raw materials while the western zones need agricultural products.

Declaring "we shall reach our goal" the speaker reminded the listeners that insurmountable difficulties appeared a year ago, but they have been solved. "While we know we have to rely on the support of the occupation forces, we must not forget to use our own initiative," he concluded.

* * *

The Berlin Radio's "Tribune of Democra-

cy" program presented a round-table discussion among western zone members of the LDP who had attended the party's convention in Erfurt. One party member observed that on his trip through the western zone he had discovered the realization of the democratic idea operates with a strong impulse. Regarding the Soviet zone the visitors opined they had secured a favorable impression, that work in the Soviet zone is not temporary but for the future.

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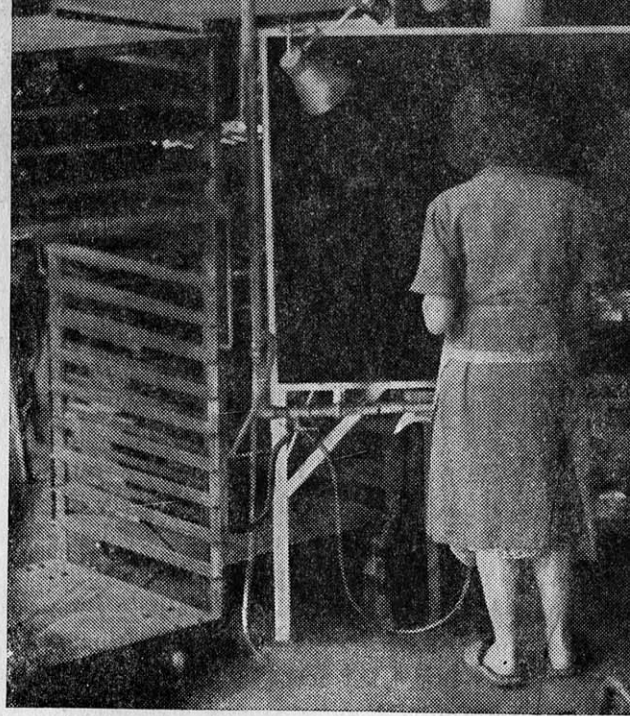
On its "Comments of the Day" program the radio explained to its listeners that "democracy" means: "the rule of the people."

"The idea of democracy is not rigid, though," stated the radio, citing as the finest form of democracy that which assures democratic rights and freedoms to the majority of the people and which gives to all people the same chances.

Contrary to anarchy, democracy does not abolish all order, opined the radio, pointing out that the people live in a community where the rights of others must be considered.

Dictating to the Press

In an editorial referring to the attempts of German public officials to dictate to the press what can or cannot be written, *Die Neue Zeitung*, official US newspaper, declared recently, "These incidents show the enormous difficulties the press still has to contend with in its job of fact-finding and reporting. The first condition to be met, if the new German press is to fulfill its major function, namely the objective information of the German public, is a genuine atmosphere of mutual respect and confidence between the press and the authorities, regardless of whether the press praises or blames, regardless of the political shade of the journalist or the official. Where there is not this respect and trust, the press has no alternative but to resort to other sources of news, the accuracy of which would thus suffer from lack of access to direct and natural news sources."

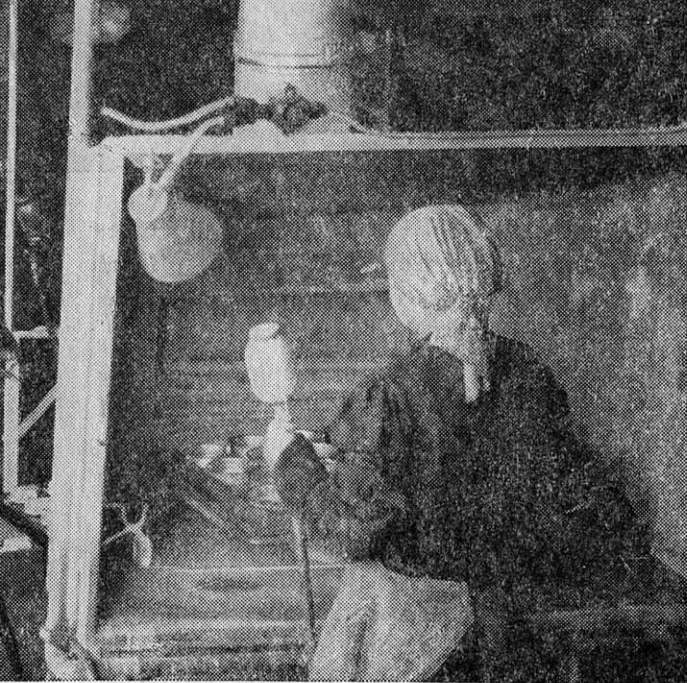


ZEISS IKON

(Upper left) A worker coating glass fixtures; (above)
women varnishing lock parts to prevent rust; (upper
right) worker applying paint to lamps; (lower left) two
men preparing glass reflectors for painting; (lower
right) view of workers making safety locks.

Signal Corps Photo





With six factories in operation throughout the country, Zeiss Ikon is one of Germany's leading manufacturing concerns. Going back into production in October 1945, its two Berlin plants have been turning out cameras for the US Army Exchange Service, as well as office lamps, street and railway lights, and safety locks for German civilian use. When quotas are announced by OMGUS, the concern expects to begin allocating a portion of its output for export.





US Personnel Permitted to Testify in German Courts

Persons subject to US military law or associated with the US Office of Military Government are now permitted to testify as witnesses in German courts, according to Regulation 2 of Military Government Law No. 2, approved by the Deputy Military Governor.

In keeping with MG policy of giving the Germans greater responsibility, the new regulation broadens the power of German courts by permitting the Germans to request necessary testimony from American witnesses. Previously, no American was allowed to testify in any German court. This made it necessary for cases concerning German civilians being transferred to MG courts if Americans were required as witnesses.

Written request for an American to testify must be made by the president of the German Court to the commanding officer of the detachment, company or higher command exercising direct supervision and control over the witness. The request shall include a statement of the title and nature of the action, together with a statement of the facts proposed for proof by the testimony sought.

Persons permitted to testify under the new regulation are military personnel of the United States and of the United Nations serving with the tactical armed forces of the United States, and other persons subject to US military law, including dependents.

Non-military personnel serving with or employed by the Offices of Military Government and their dependents, if subject to US military law, may be permitted to testify upon approval by a Director of an Office of Military Government, or his designee, exercising supervision over the witness.

Testimony given must not concern classified matter and must not be prejudicial to

the interests of MG or of the Armed Forces of the United States. Copies of official papers and copies of reports of inquiries cannot be requested or furnished.

No former member or employee of the US armed forces or former employee of MG can testify before a German court concerning any information acquired by him as the result of such membership or employment or which involves activities of the armed forces or of MG or its personnel, unless expressly permitted to do so in writing by the Commanding Officer of his former unit or office. If testimony concerns MG, permission must be granted by the Director of the Office of Military Government for the Land in which the German court is situated.

No person subject to US military law, and no employee of MG, other than a German national, shall be subject to punishment by any German court for any contempt of court. Notice of alleged contempt may be referred by the court to the appropriate military authority for action.

Internment Camps

Administration of internment camps in the US Zone containing persons awaiting trial under denazification laws is being turned over to German civil authorities, the Public Safety Branch, Internal Affairs and Communications Division, OMGUS, has announced. Transfer of approximately 18 camps is to be completed before 1 September.

Internees held in camps or currently on trial as war criminal suspects and witnesses, those designated members of organizations indicted as criminals by the International Military Tribunal, and persons arrested by intelligence and security troops and whose liberty would be inimical to the occupation forces, will remain in MG custody.

Those internees who will be turned over to German authorities were taken into custody on varied charges of having fostered

Nazi ideology and otherwise furthered the aims of the National Socialist Party. German officials will establish tribunals and appoint prosecutors within the 18 camps for processing the internees, as provided by the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism, even before the change-over becomes effective.

Department to Handle All Expellee Problems

To plan for its present refugee and expellee population of 447,000, which is expected to increase to 700,000 by the middle of October, the German Ministry of the Interior of Land Wuerttemberg-Baden has established a special Department for Refugees which will take over the program from the Public Welfare Department. The new department provides initial reception and care and coordinates the services of the labor, housing, education, welfare, food and health offices in each Kreis for the new residents.

Each refugee or expellee family coming into the Land must be medically examined and then assigned to a community. Housing must be available and, in addition, the Refugee Department attempts to locate families in communities where they will be religiously acceptable to the rest of the community, and where employment will be available, according to their skill or trade.

Although only about 35 percent of the refugees and expellees are men and only half of them fitted for hard physical labor, MG authorities state that, since last January when an acute farm labor shortage existed, almost two-thirds of the 33,000 farm workers sent out by the local employment offices were drawn from this group. Many of the women and children also volunteered to help with the harvesting.

Since more than a quarter of the new residents are children, the strain on the Land school system has been heavy. During June alone, almost 17,000 pupils, mostly refugee children, were added to the elementary school rolls, and more than 7,000 to the

vocational schools. Classes are still "unmanageably large," although 300 elementary school teachers were recruited during the month, said an MG officer. Vocational schools average 88 students per teacher. The situation is further aggravated by the fact that many of the children coming from other countries do not speak German.

US Liaison Group

The importance to the industrial recovery of the US Zone of coal and steel from the Ruhr has resulted in establishment of a permanent US Liaison Group with headquarters at Essen in the British Zone. Col. Ellis F. Altman, Deputy Chief of the Industry Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS, heads the new group which is composed of specialists in coal, steel and mining supplies. Branches are to be set in Duesseldorf, steel center for the Ruhr, and in the Saar region in the French Zone.

The purpose of the US Liaison Group is to facilitate the shipment of coal and steel which is allocated to the American Zone, and also the movement of mining supplies and other equipment going into the Ruhr and Saar from the US Zone.

I. G. Farben Control

Between 30 and 35 of the smaller properties of the I. G. Farbenindustrie in all Zones, which can be operated independently without detriment to the technical production of chemicals for peaceful uses, are to be sold on the open market, the Economics Division, OMGUS, announced.

This action is being taken in conformity with a quadripartite decision of the four-power I. G. Farben Control Committee, and is another step toward dissolving what was once the largest chemical corporation in the world.

The first list of saleable properties includes only these that are neither affected by questions of patent and trademark rights, nor by the larger decisions involved in the eventual deconcentration of the principal

I. G. Farben holdings. Although these plants represent only a small fraction of the I. G. Farben assets, their disposal is expected to furnish a precedent for subsequent measures.

Award to French Officer

The Legion of Merit, Degree of Officer, was presented to General de Division Roger Jean Noiret, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the French Group Control Council in Germany, at ceremonies 19 July in front of the Director's Building, OMGUS Headquarters, Berlin.

The award, presented by the Deputy Military Governor, cited General Noiret's "outstanding service from April 1944 to May 1945 as Deputy to the Commanding General of French troops in Great Britain, Chief of Staff in the Northern Zone and as Military Attache in London."

Swords into Plowshares

Through arrangements made by MG for Wuerttemberg-Baden, the firm of Eberhardt Brothers at Ulm and the forging and hammer works of Karl Schneider at Aalen are manufacturing plow points and plowshares from armor plate which had been rusting at Mannheim, Ulm, Neckarsulm and other places in Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Experiments made in reclaiming armor plate, designed to relieve the shortage of steel for needed farm implements, disclosed that armor plate varying in thickness from 8 to 23 millimeters could be reclaimed profitably. Through a series of heat treatments, the armor plate's hardness is reduced to the point where it may be forged into steel of the durability demanded of farm implements.

Removal of Documents

Two consignments of valuable documents and records which had been stored 900 feet underground during the war in the Kochendorf salt mine in Heilbronn, Wuerttemberg-Baden, were moved in the past two weeks to the British Zone.

Archives belonging to Schleswig-Holstein and comprising 3,200 loose packages and

550 cases of bound archives estimated to contain 10,000 volumes required ten trucks to take them to north Germany.

Vital documents containing in many instances the only existing record of the former inhabitants of the city of Cologne were returned to that city. The 280 cases of materials required 14 trucks to make the transfer.

Wearing of Allied Uniforms

OMGUS field officers have been instructed to deal severely with violators of MG Ordinance No. 1, Section 8 (Unlawful Wearing of Uniform of Allied Forces).

As a general guide, it was recommended that simple violations be punished by one-year confinement and that unlawful wearing of the uniform in furtherance of a criminal act be punished by five-year confinement, but punishments will be modified to fit each case.

Export Exhibition

Three hundred exhibitors are arranging thousands of samples for the special export exhibition to be opened 1 August in Stuttgart, according to the Export-Import Section, Economics Division, Regional MG, Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Among the highlights of the displays will be a small story-and-a-half pre-fabricated house. The finished house, with a special cut-away section showing the construction of the building, has insulation of concrete and glass wool.

One exhibition room will be devoted to wooden products made in Wuerttemberg-Baden. Most of these items will fall in the non-luxury class, with samples of bowls, plates, fine inlay work and domestic furniture being displayed.

Children's School

With the enrollment of 90 children, the first summer school for American children in Germany opened 23 July in Berlin. Children of US military and civilian personnel and children of personnel of the Allied missions attached to the US headquarters

are eligible to attend the courses offered under the supervision of the Information and Education Section, Headquarters Command, OMGUS, during the remainder of July, August and September.

Approximately 50 children, ranging in age from two to six years, have been enrolled for the morning nursery school. Children in the 7—14 age group will attend afternoon classes in history, geography, reading, spelling, arithmetic, German and Russian. Historical travelogues are planned in conjunction with the history and geography classes, particularly films pertaining to the United States, to keep the children informed about their own country.

Removal of US Dead

Disinterment operations for the removal of American dead in the Soviet Zone was started 22 July under an agreement between American and Soviet authorities. Upon identification, the bodies will be buried in American cemeteries in Belgium pending decisions concerning the repatriation program.

Three teams, consisting of three men each, which have been operating in the Soviet Zone, have to date found the graves of 300 American military dead. Previous arrangements with the Soviet officials did not permit disinterment. As a result of the recent negotiations, the teams were increased to 13 men each.

OMGUS Officers Honored

The Legion of Merit was awarded 23 July to Brig. Gen. Robert A. McClure, Director of Information Control, OMGUS, and to Col. Marcin Boyle, Chief of the Policy Enforcement Branch, Civil Administration Division, OMGUS. The presentations were made by Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Deputy Military Governor, at ceremonies in his office at OMGUS Headquarters.

General McClure was honored for "exceptionally meritorious service as Military Attache to England during the period February 1942 to September 1942." Colonel Boyle was cited for "exceptionally meritori-

ous conduct in the performance of outstanding services as Director of Civil Operations and later as Headquarters Commandant, Bremen Port Command, Bremen, Germany, from 6 May 1945 to 6 February 1946."

Interzonal Activities

The Quadripartite Railway Committee agreed 16 July that uniform through-traffic rates should apply throughout all zones of Germany and that equal distribution of the revenues should be made between the zones on the basis of services performed.

An arrangement was concluded by which empty open-top cars will be furnished to the British Zone for moving steel billets to the French Zone, where the billets will be used to manufacture cans for preserving fruits, vegetables and other commodities in the US Zone.

* * *

An appendix to the quarterly balance sheets for banks has been distributed to all banks in the three western zones of Germany. This will permit quarterly information beginning 31 March 1946 to be supplied on all interbank accounts of banks in the three zones.

Since all clearances with Berlin and the Soviet Zone funnel through the Stadtkontor, whose statement is already available, there is no need to use this form for the Soviet Zone.

* * *

Pending four-power agreement on the interzonal exchange of newspapers, distribution of American-licensed German newspapers to the other occupation zones of Germany has been stopped. The commanders of the other zones have been requested to halt the flow of German newspapers from their zones into the US Zone until an agreement is reached.

* * *

A group of British officials made a three-day tour of the US Zone last week to examine the structure and organization of government in the US Zone. The group conferred with MG and German officials in Wiesbaden, Stuttgart and Munich.

TOWARDS A FREE GERMAN PRESS (Continued from page 8)

are given specific directives and guidances, and the responsibility for conformance is placed on the German editors. However, there is post-production scrutiny by a board of experts. There have been violations, but in only one case has the violation been particularly serious. Many have received reprimands in one form or another for slight violations, most of which were due to lack of experience.

Except for these violations the technical quality and journalistic practices have improved considerably in the past several months. The makeup of the papers has improved. Under the old German system news and opinion were combined. We are teaching them to separate news from opinion and comment, and to treat it in an objective, factual manner.

Up to a few days ago the only access to world news that German papers had was through the official Military Government news agency, *DANA*, established, operated and controlled by Information Control. *DANA* furnished the licensed press with the wires

of the major services of America, and all news from outside Germany came through this source. There were two reasons for this. First, the American agencies themselves were prohibited by the Trading With the Enemy Act from trading directly with the Germans. Second, German editors had not reached the point where they could be given complete freedom in selection and treatment of news. Working with *DANA* were experienced American newspapermen who could exercise discretion, caution and judgment in selecting and treating world news. *DANA* is now to be licensed, and will continue as the main source of internal German news. This is a very real contribution to the mission of Military Government in Germany, and has become possible because most German editors have demonstrated that they are able to handle world news unaided.

German editors and publishers themselves are now playing a major role in the establishment of a free press in Germany, and consequently in the reeducation and reorientation of the German people toward democratic ideals and practice.

ECONOMIC UNITY PROPOSAL (Continued from page 9)

trative arrangements to secure economic unity," General McNarney stated, adding that the Deputy Military Governor, Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, and his staff would be available at any time for discussions on this proposal with representatives of any of the other occupying powers.

Secretary Byrnes, in his radio address, raised the questions: "Is German militarism going to be used as a pawn in a struggle between the East and the West and is German militarism again to be given the chance to divide and conquer?" He said equivocation in answering "will increase unbearably the tension and strains which men of good will everywhere are striving to relieve."

Pointing to past experiences of "rounds of verbal combat" to reach "understandings,"

Secretary Byrnes said he did not believe "the Soviets realize the doubts and suspicions which they have raised in the minds of those in other countries who want to be their friends by the aloofness, coolness and hostility with which they have received America's offer to guarantee jointly the continued disarmament of Germany."

Secretary Byrnes also told in his radio report of four-power discussions concerning the peace treaties for Italy and former satellite states of the Axis, the questions of the disposition of Trieste, Italian colonies, Italian reparations and a treaty for Austria. His speech was accepted by the American press as a "frank" report of the ministers' successes and failures.



PRESS FINDS BRITISH LOAN PASSAGE AS REFLECTION OF US PUBLIC OPINION

Approval by the House of Representatives of the three and three-fourths billion dollar credit to Britain was generally interpreted by US newspaper comment as evidence that Congress recognizes that international economic cooperation is essential to the maintenance of world peace.

The point was made that, despite long and sometimes bitter debate on the proposed British loan, Congress has acted in a statesmanlike manner in taking action that reflects the international outlook of the majority of people of the United States.

Comment also generally recognized the value of the loan in US-British economic relations, but subordinated this two-nation gain to benefits for world economic relationships.

The **Louisville Courier-Journal** said in part: "Approval of the proposed loan means not that an act of charity has been consummated, but that one chance to establish a sound economic base for peace has been accepted by the United States."

According to **The New York Times**: "We are aiding Britain because we think her recovery essential to our own welfare. But this is not the only reason. We are not building an Anglo-American economic bloc. We believe this aid to Britain is also aid, first, to all Britain's customers; second, to all nations which wish to buy and sell in the world's markets. The USSR, with her closed domestic economic system, can still take advantage of greater freedom of world trade. She will not pay more for what she has to import, nor receive less for what she has to export, because of this agreement. In global exchanges she will be in the same position as any other large buyer or seller. She will gain, as all nations will, if those exchanges

are stabilized."

"We do not pretend that a credit of three and three-fourths billion dollars carries magic that will bring on the millennium. We do feel sure that the danger of a trade war has been averted, that economic cooperation among all members of the United Nations has been brought closer, that one obstacle to mobilization of the earth's productive forces against fear and war has been removed."

"In approving the British loan, the House of Representatives proclaimed that the United States is not going to renounce its world leadership by skulking into isolation," declares the **Philadelphia Record**. "We are proud because the representatives had courage to put sense before sentiment, and wisdom to place the welfare of our country ahead of sectional and group interests . . . What we have done has been to lay a solid foundation for post-war economy . . . With this aid, Britain now can enter wholeheartedly into the Bretton Woods program, otherwise, she would have to drop out. The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund can now operate as planned — to stabilize currencies, and, through other loans, help other nations help themselves in recovering from the war."

The **Washington Post** said: "Approval of the loan agreement carries with it a clear mandate from Congress to press vigorously toward attainment of those long-range economic objectives to which British and American policy-makers are committed by virtue of the agreement — namely, lowering of trade barriers, elimination of discriminatory trade regulations, progressive abandonment of exchange controls, and stabilization of

world currencies. These goals cannot be reached overnight, but the loan clears the way for Great Britain to cooperate with this country to that end. It likewise makes it possible for her to become a participant in the International Monetary Fund and other world agencies designed to regularize international trade and prevent economic warfare . . ."

"The fact that the House voted not merely for this particular loan, but for less tangible benefits to the world at large that are expected to follow should give fresh strength and courage to those liberal elements at home and abroad who are leading the fight against postwar reactionary, separatist tendencies."

Editorials Discuss Waiver of Veto Power on Atom Problem

US Newspaper editorial comment, following presentation to the UN Atomic Energy Commission or the new US memorandum further defining American recommendations concerning relations between the proposed International Atomic Control Authority and organs of the United Nations, particularly the Security Council, reiterated previously expressed opinions that the Big-Five veto power must be waived in the work of proposed atomic authority.

Singled out for most comment was the memorandum's proposal for a treaty, freely entered into by UN nations, covering formation of the Control Authority.

The *New York Times* said: "The US memorandum goes far to meet the Soviets on matters of form without surrendering the substance of the American offer — demand for effective inspection and control of all atomic work before the United States surrenders either the bomb or knowledge of how to make it."

"The new American proposal agrees to two points of the Soviet plan. It agrees to outlawing atomic weapons by international treaty and it makes the Security Council the supreme authority in dealing with violations of the treaty."

"But it also insists on three other points

which the Soviets have opposed thus far. First is the necessity of establishing a special international atomic authority to supervise all atomic developments which the Security Council is not equipped to do, but this authority could report all violations of the bomb to the Security Council for action under the United Nations Charter . . . Second is that the treaty must provide for effective international control instead of leaving its enforcement to the various governments within their own jurisdiction. Third and most important is that the treaty which outlaws atomic weapons must also outlaw the veto power in the Security Council in all matters affected by that treaty."

Of different opinion is *New Orleans Times-Picayune* which said: "We can think of no reason why the USSR should have been expected to agree to give up the veto right by independent treaty, if she was unwilling to forego it by charter amendment."

Foreign Service Board

An editorial in the *Washington Post* recently advocated permanent representation for several government agencies on the new Board of Foreign Service, as established in the pending Foreign Service Act of 1946.

The editorial said: "In reporting on . . . the Foreign Service Act of 1946, the House Foreign Affairs Committee wisely broadened the basis of representation on the new Board of Foreign Service. The Board is charged with making recommendations to the Secretary of State concerning policies and procedures to govern administration and personnel management of Foreign Service. In addition to including the three Assistant Secretaries of State and one representative each of the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture — who made up the old Board of Foreign Service Personnel — the new bill wisely provides that the President may give representation on the board to any other government agency. Members from outside the State Department, however, would sit only when matters of interest to their respective agencies are under consideration."

ADULT EDUCATION (Continued from page 5)

the opening weeks on denazification, reconstruction of political institutions, present-day economic problems and future political tasks.

This program will be assisted by 50 men who were trained in democratic principles while they were prisoners of war in American camps. During their war-time internment in America, these former PW's studied various skills and trades and attended camp classes on democracy, political sciences and related subjects. These 50 men also plan a four-day conference beginning 3 August at Comburg Castle to lay plans for utilizing in Germany the ideas and instructions they received in the camps in the United States.

In addition, a volunteer speakers' bureau of American military and civilian personnel has been established in Wuerttemberg-Baden by the Adult Education Branch of the Land MG Education and Religious Affairs Division. Twenty Americans have volunteered to speak at German school, club and other group gatherings on American political parties, government, schools and universities, finance, German-American relations, democracy, history, labor and labor problems, agriculture, public health, nutrition, employment and training practices, prison management, student self-government and the purpose of MG.

University extension courses are rather limited in scope because of the inadequate facilities available. However, some universities in the US Zone are overcoming the difficulties which exist by permitting a small

number of adult students to attend their regular classes and by sponsoring public lectures and public forums. Noteworthy in this respect is the *Forum Academicum* which has been established under the joint auspices of the universities of Frankfurt and Marburg and holds weekly public forums in each of these university towns.

Preparations are now being made to reopen the Labor Academy (Akademie der Arbeit) which before the Nazi regime had been affiliated with the University of Frankfurt as a labor college. The Nuremberg trade unions have established a residential labor school for youth in Konstein, Bavaria. This school offers a one-week program of political orientation and vocational training and guidance.

OTHER FACILITIES AVAILABLE

In addition to these adult education programs provided by institutions, there are a large number of other facilities in the US Zone such as public libraries, discussion groups, lectures, historical research and other activities sponsored by MG-approved cultural societies.

The extent to which reorientation and reeducation of the German people will bear fruit is difficult to foretell. Only after years of consistently progressive teaching of democratic principles will it be possible accurately to evaluate the contribution of adult education to the rehabilitation of the Germans.

GIFT PARCELS (Continued from page 11)

While the CARE program is designed primarily to enable an individual in the United States to send a package to an individual in Germany, a certain percentage of all CARE packages will be turned over to German welfare agencies for distribution to the most needy. Individuals in the United States, when placing an order, are urged to state that if the named recipient cannot

be located, the package can be turned over to welfare agencies for distribution to needy persons.

Both the one-way parcel post and the CARE programs are supplementary to the program for the importation of relief supplies from welfare agencies in the United States for distribution by German welfare agencies to the needy.

STATION LIST

MILITARY GOVERNMENT ELEMENTS

UNIT OR OFFICE OF
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

LOCATION

DIRECTOR OR
COMMANDING OFFICER

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Joseph T McNarney

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US

Office of Mil Gov for
Germany, US

Berlin

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay,
Deputy Military Governor
Maj Gen C L Adcock,
Asst Deputy Mil Governor

LAND WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov for
Württemberg-Baden

Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson

1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep)

(APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep)
Hq & Sv Co

Stuttgart
Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson
1st Lt J P Clifford

Stuttgart Area

*SK Stuttgart
*LK Böblingen
*LK Esslingen
*LK Ludwigsburg
*LK Waiblingen
*LK Backnang
*LK Leonberg
*LK Nürtingen
*LK Vaihingen

Stuttgart
Böblingen
Esslingen
Ludwigsburg
Waiblingen
Backnang
Leonberg
Nürtingen
Vaihingen

Lt Col C L Jackson
1st Lt O P Johnson
Capt N Semaschko
Maj S A Warren
Capt J B Cress
1st Lt R R Mayer
Capt W J Vallaza
Capt P F Sullivan
1st Lt U S Aiello

Mannheim Area

*SK Mannheim
*SK/LK Heidelberg
*LK Buchen
*LK Mosbach
*LK Tauberbischofsheim
*LK Sinsheim

Mannheim
Heidelberg
Buchen
Mosbach
Tauberbischofsheim
Sinsheim

Maj M L Hoover
Lt Col W T Burt
1st Lt G H Wright
Capt I D Claxton
Capt N W Barber
1st Lt D E Bedard

Karlsruhe Area

*SK/LK Karlsruhe
*SK/LK Pforzheim
*LK Bruchsal

Karlsruhe
Pforzheim
Bruchsal

Maj W T Neel
Maj R H Stimson
1st Lt L L Goldman

Heilbronn Area

*LK Heilbronn
*LK Crailsheim
*LK Schw. Hall
*LK Kuenzelsau
*LK Mergentheim
*LK Oehringen

Heilbronn
Crailsheim
Schw. Hall
Kuenzelsau
Mergentheim
Oehringen

Maj M W Terry
1st Lt R E Alley
Capt C S Keena
Capt C E McGaffey
Capt R Forrest
1st Lt M Korsun

* Liaison and Security

Ulm Area

*LK Ulm
*LK Aalen
*LK Schw. Gmuend
*LK Goeppingen
*LK Heidenheim

Ulm
Aalen
Schw. Gmuend
Goeppingen
Heidenheim

Capt R N Tharp
Capt R H Nation
1st Lt J E Switzer
Capt R Kennedy
Capt B V Bloom

LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov
for Greater Hesse

Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

2nd Mil Gov Bn (Sep)

(APO 633)

Hq 2d MG Bn (Sep)
Hq Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)
Sv Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)
US Ln Det (Ruhr)
US Ln Det (Saar)

Wiesbaden
Wiesbaden
Oberursel

Lt Col S S Graham
Capt H E York
Capt B A Sturdevan
Capt R Gutzwiller

Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

*SK Frankfurt
*SK Wiesbaden
*LK Wetzlar
*LK Dill
*LK Gelnhausen
*LK Biedenkopf
*SK/LK Hanau
*LK Oberlahn
*LK Limburg
*LK Maintaunus
*LK Rheingau
*LK Obertaunus
*LK Usingen
*LK Untertaunus
*LK Schluechtern

Frankfurt
Wiesbaden
Wetzlar
Dillenburg
Gelnhausen
Biedenkopf
Hanau
Weilburg
Limburg
Hofheim
Rüdesheim
Bad Homburg
Usingen
Bad Schwalbach
Schluechtern

Maj G C Sola
Maj M E Chotas
Capt M S Clark
Capt E G Stolper
Capt J G Bennis
Capt T E Faircloth
Maj E J Emerick
Capt A G Volz
Capt P H Olsen
Maj J C Nelson
Capt W F Hintz
Capt L F Jones
Capt R F Gibney
Capt T W Harris
Capt E M Jacobson

Regierungsbezirk Kassel

*SK/LK Kassel
*LK Melsungen
*LK Fritzlar-Homburg
*LK Ziegenhain
*SK/LK Marburg
*SK/LK Fulda
*LK Hünfeld
*LK Waldeck
*LK Frankenberg
*LK Eschwege
*LK Witzenhausen
*LK Hersfeld
*LK Rotenburg
*LK Hofgeismar
*LK Wolfhagen

Kassel
Melsungen
Fritzlar
Ziegenhain
Marburg
Fulda
Hünfeld
Korbach
Frankenberg
Eschwege
Witzenhausen
Hersfeld
Rotenburg
Hofgeismar
Wolfhagen

Lt Col W R Swarm
Maj W C Gipple
Capt G D Fezy
Capt R B Elwell
Lt Col C Reed
Lt Col H R Cress
Capt E T Tedick
Capt D W Shea
Maj L S Williams
Maj G P Moore
Capt A Quam
Maj M Baymor
Capt G W Davis
Capt L R Allen
Capt H A Karas

Regierungsbezirk Hessen

*SK/LK Darmstadt
*LK Gross-Gerau
*SK/LK Offenbach
*LK Bergstrasse
*LK Erbach
*LK Büdingen

Darmstadt
Gross-Gerau
Offenbach
Heppenheim
Erbach
Büdingen

Maj W R Sheehan
Capt G E Schmoeker
Lt Col J C Rose
Maj R A Gish
Capt R O Didlo
Maj D M Easterday

* Liaison and Security

Regierungsbezirk Hessen (Cont'd)

*LK Dieburg
*LK Friedberg
*SK/LK Giessen
*LK Lauterbach
*LK Alsfeld

Dieburg
Friedberg
Giessen
Lauterbach
Alsfeld

Capt J S Chapin
Capt C S Parshall
Maj C F Russe
Capt J T Hughes
Capt H B Miller

LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Gov
for Bavaria

Munich

Brig Gen W J Mueller

3rd Mil Gov Regt
(APO 170)

Hq 3rd Mil Govt Regt
Hq Company
Sv Company

Munich
Munich
Munich

Col C C Morgen
Capt J W Preston
Capt L R Clark

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A
*SK/LK Wurzburg
*SK/LK Aschaffenburg
*SK/LK Schweinfurt
*LK Kissingen
*LK Kitzingen
*LK Alzenau
*LK Brucknau
*LK Ebern
*LK Gemunden
*LK Gerolzhofen
*LK Hammelburg
*LK Hassfurt
*LK Hofheim
*LK Karlstadt
*LK Konigshofen
*LK Lohr
*LK Markt Heidelfeld
*LK Mellrichstadt
*LK Miltenberg
*LK Neustadt a. d. Salle
*LK Obernburg
*LK Ochsenfurt

Wurzburg
Wurzburg
Aschaffenburg
Schweinfurt
Bad Kissingen
Kitzingen
Alzenau
Brucknau
Ebern
Gemunden
Gerolzhofen
Hammelburg
Hassfurt
Hofheim
Karlstadt
Konigshofen
Lohr
Markt Heidelfeld
Mellrichstadt
Miltenberg
Neustadt a. d. Salle
Obernburg
Ochsenfurt

Maj I P Chestnut
Maj M B Voorhees
Capt J R Hurst
Maj G M Marsh
Capt M A Potter
Capt M Colbert
Capt A T Neumann
Capt Grodzinski
1st Lt G E Mair
Capt J J Gotter
1st Lt G F Fechan
Capt K L Ellis
Capt R E Hellmig
Capt F L Beelby
Capt W E Brayden
Capt C Boden
Capt E E Kelly
Capt Griffin
1st Lt L K Owens
Capt O A Jenson
Capt E F Warnke
Capt J Bumic
Capt L A Lowell

Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken

Co B
SK/LK Nurnberg
*SK/LK Bamberg
*SK/LK Bayreuth
*SK/LK Erlangen
*SK/LK Coburg
*SK/LK Hof
*SK/LK Ansbach
*SK/LK Furth
*SK/LK Kulmbach
*LK Kronach
*LK Lichtenfels
*LK Ebermannstadt
*LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch
*LK Pegnitz
*LK Munchberg

Ansbach
Nurnberg
Bamberg
Bayreuth
Erlangen
Coburg
Hof
Ansbach
Furth
Kulmbach
Kronach
Lichtenfels
Ebermannstadt
Hochstadt a. d. Aisch
Pegnitz
Munchberg

Col E M Haight
Lt Col C Klise
Lt Col J R Case
Capt D F Stroup, Actg
Lt Col F M Guild
Maj S Klein
Maj H L Woodall
Capt J R Palmer, Actg
Maj A C Abbott
Maj H T Lund
Capt J F Begley
Maj F W Crimp
Maj R T Boyer
Capt O E Palmer
Capt M G Stamatis
Maj H C Kauffman

* Liaison and Security

Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken (Cont'd)

*LK Rehau	Rehau	Capt W W Evans
*LK Wunsiedel	Wunsiedel	Maj T Cleary
*LK Forchheim	Forchheim	Maj H W Zurn
*LK Dinkelsbühl	Dinkelsbühl	Capt J F Wyatt
*LK Eichstatt	Eichstatt	Capt R J Towle
*LK Feuchtwangen	Feuchtwangen	1st Lt D J Smith
*LK Gunzenhausen	Gunzenhausen	Maj R J Nielson
*LK Hersbruck	Hersbruck	1st Lt L D Franklin
*LK Hilpoltstein	Hilpoltstein	Capt R E Peters
*LK Weissenburg	Weissenburg	1st Lt W C Williams
*LK Rothenburg	Rothenburg	Maj F K Hinchey
*LK Schwabach	Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
*LK Scheinfeld	Scheinfeld	Capt G B Jones
*LK Uffenheim	Windsheim	Capt L C Wheeler
*LK Lauf	Lauf	Capt N A Carr
*LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj C J Cody
*LK Naila	Naila	Capt G N Hultren
*LK Stadtsteinach	Stadtsteinach	Capt H C Moore

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern und Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg	Lt Col Hastings
*SK/LK Regensburg	Regensburg	Capt J W Bossert
*SK/LK Weiden-Neustadt a. d. Wald	Weiden	Maj G J Geiner
*SK/LK Passau	Passau	Maj H L Snapp
*SK/LK Amberg	Amberg	Maj J C Robertson
*SK/LK Landshut	Landshut	Maj T R Coykendall
*SK/LK Straubing	Straubing	Capt G L Milner
*LK Cham	Cham	1st Lt E A McNamara
*LK Burglengenfeld	Burglengenfeld	1st Lt R W Crowley
*LK Parsberg	Parsberg	1st Lt T B Wofford
*LK Tirschenreuth	Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
*LK Neunberg vorm Wald	Neunberg	1st Lt L W Kutz
*LK Eschenbach	Eschenbach	Capt R O Woodward
*LK Deggendorf	Deggendorf	1st Lt H Cohen
*LK Eggenfelden	Eggenfelden	Lt S Fuchs
*LK Grafenau	Grafenau	1st Lt R M McWhorter
*LK Kelheim	Kelheim	Capt D Stacy
*LK Landau a. d. Isar	Landau a. d. Isar	1st Lt N Fueglein
*LK Pfarrkirchen	Pfarrkirchen	1st Lt N Ugland
*LK Regen	Zweisel	Lt M J Sibal
*LK Vilshofen	Vilshofen	Capt G W Cunningham
*LK Vilsbiburg	Vilsbiburg	Lt J D Brooks
*LK Wolfstein	Wolfstein	Capt M J Jarvis
*LK Kemnath	Kemnath	1st Lt W W Green
*LK Nabburg	Nabburg	Capt E J Gallant
*LK Oberviechtach	Oberviechtach	Capt C H Smallwood
*LK Riedenberg	Riedenberg	1st Lt P J Piccola
*LK Vohenstrauß	Vohenstrauß	Capt J F Leech
*LK Roding	Roding	Capt D K Nickerson
*LK Waldmuenchen	Waldmuenchen	1st Lt F Henry
*LK Beilngries	Beilngries	Maj E Fichter
*LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	Neumarkt	1st Lt M W Doane
*LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	1st Lt T A Winkelspecht
*LK Bogen	Bogen	1st Lt W Y. Murphey
*LK Dingolfing	Dingolfing	Capt J W Fleshman
*LK Griesbach	Griesbach	1st Lt G L Thomas
*LK Kotzing	Kotzing	Lt J C Mitchell
*LK Mainburg	Mainburg	1st Lt H H K Theune
*LK Mallersdorf	Mallersdorf	Lt P A Nesbit
*LK Rottenburg	Rottenburg	1st Lt C G Dansby
*LK Viechtach	Viechtach	Capt R E Pike
*LK Wegscheid	Wegscheid	1st Lt K J Miller

* Liaison and Security

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E	Munich	Lt Col R J Philpott
*SK/LK Munich	Munich	Lt Col E Keller
*SK/LK Rosenheim	Rosenheim	Capt R H Necel
*SK/LK Ingolstadt	Ingolstadt	Lt Col J H Kelly
*SK/LK Freising	Freising	Lt Col H E Blakeley
*LK Miesbach	Miesbach	Capt W T Lovett
*LK Traunstein	Traunstein	Capt V L Thom
*LK Altoetting	Altoetting	Capt C W Larimer
*LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Partenkirchen	Maj M W Nitz
*LK Erding	Erding	Maj C A Brown
*LK Laufen	Laufen	Capt N W Borring
*LK Muhlendorf	Muhlendorf	Capt W M Forys
*LK Wasserburg	Wasserburg	Capt D Root
*LK Toelz	Bad Toelz	Capt W N Dickerson
*LK Aibling	Bad Aibling	Maj E J H Newmeyer
*LK Fuerstenfeldbruck	Fuerstenfeldbruck	1st Lt C C Boatwright
*LK Landsberg	Landsberg	Maj C A Rein
*LK Pfaffenhofen	Pfaffenhofen	Capt O M Cole
*LK Starnberg	Starnberg	Maj C E Carlsen
*LK Weilheim	Weilheim	Capt M J Groves
*LK Wolfratshausen	Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers Jr
*LK Berchtesgaden	Berchtesgaden	Maj M Lawrence
*LK Ebersberg	Ebersberg	Capt E J Pennetto
*LK Aichach	Aichach	1st Lt H J Thompson
*LK Schrobenhausen	Schrobenhausen	Capt H J Bierman
*LK Dachau	Dachau	Maj A G Snow
*LK Schongau	Schongau	Capt C S Garber

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Augsburg	Lt Col C M Avery
*SK/LK Augsburg	Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
*SK/LK Kempten	Kempten	Lt Col R S Wagner
*LK Dillingen	Dillingen	Maj R J Paul
*LK Neu Ulm	Weissenhorn	Capt J A Morris
*LK Sonthofen	Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea
*LK Donauwörth	Donauwörth	Capt R Glass
*LK Gunzburg	Gunzburg	1st Lt E A Eaton
*LK Markt Oberdorf	Markt Oberdorf	Capt B M Green
*LK Memmingen	Memmingen	1st Lt W M Toepser
*LK Mindelheim	Mindelheim	Capt L A Troter
*LK Neuberg	Neuberg	Capt E D Schank
*LK Nordlingen	Nordlingen	Lt P W Thomson
*LK Fussen	Fussen	Capt S D Lubin
*LK Krumbach	Krumbach	1st Lt O H Sager
*LK Illertissen	Illertissen	Capt J O Renalds
*LK Kaufbeuren	Kaufbeuren	Capt D G Stevens
*LK Wertingen	Wertingen	Lt P F Moskowitz
*LK Friedberg	Friedberg	Capt D J Moran
*LK Schwabmunchen	Schwabmunchen	Capt T B Greaves

US SECTOR BERLIN DISTRICT
(APO 755)Office of Mil Gov for
US Sector Berlin District

Berlin

Col F L Howley

BREMEN ENCLAVE
(APO 751)Office of Mil Gov for
Bremen Enclave (US)
Wesermünde DetachmentBremen
WesermündeCol B C Welker
Lt Col L S Diggs

* Liaison and Security